

## THE RADICAL.

Bowling Green, Nov. 18, 1843.

### NOTICE.

A Democratic Meeting will be held in the town of Bowling Green, on the 4th Saturday of the present month, (November,) for the purpose of electing Delegates to the State Convention, to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Congress, and also to elect Delegates to the National Convention, to be held in Baltimore, in May 1844. It is presumed that every voter in Pike county, is aware that the delegates to the Baltimore Convention, have a voice in the selection of a candidate for the Presidency.

It is hoped that every Democratic voter in Pike county, will be present at Bowling Green, on the 4th Saturday in November, which will be the 25th.

### MANY DESECTS.

Nov. 24, 1843.

WOOD.—Those of our subscribers who have promised us wood, and others who wish to pay their subscriptions in wood, are invited to bring it along as soon as convenient.

A little Corn, would not be refused, as we have a horse and cow to feed.

Money will not be rejected if handed in soon.

Fall wheat has slightly advanced in the St. Louis market. Sales were made on Wednesday last at \$0 and 65 cents. We notice the sale of a lot of new rotted Hemp on the same day at \$3.75, but buyers afterwards receded to \$3.62. There is little or no alteration in the prices of tobacco.

T. W. DORN.—This gentleman, whom it will be recollect, was chosen Governor of the State of Rhode Island, under the People's Convention, has returned to Providence, where he was immediately arrested, an event, it is said, he fully anticipated. He is now laying in prison awaiting his trial for alleged treason. By this it would seem that the Algerine spirit is not yet entirely quelled in Rhode Island.

Col. Johnson arrived in New York on the 2d inst., and was cordially received by a large concourse of citizens.

The Baltimore Patriot, of the 2d inst., says it is reported in the city, and doubtless on good authority, that the navy department has ordered the discontinueance of the naval station in that city, and assigned the officers now in command there to other places, or to await orders. The Pioneer and Wave, the two U. S. vessels now there, have been ordered to Norfolk, the former under command of Lieut. Shaw, and is to be fitted out for a store ship in the Mediterranean.

BUSINESS IN NEW YORK.—The New York Courier of the 1st, says: "Dry Goods still attracts the attention of Western merchants, and an activity fully equal to any observed of late years is observed in every department. The advance noted in the early part of the season is yet supported. Specie is moving South. About \$100,000 to \$150,000 per week. Some \$150,000 is going to China, and a considerable amount in a few days to Canada. Money is, if anything, still more abundant. A loan of \$50,000 was made to-day on Government 6's on collateral at 2 1/2 per cent, and 2 per cent., is said to have been accepted on the same security."

An extensive flouring mill at Belleville, Ill., and belonging to T. Harrison & Co., was destroyed by fire on Thursday week last. Loss supposed to be 30 or 35,000 dollars.

GOING AHEAD.—It is said that one thousand buildings have been erected in Cincinnati during the present year; seven hundred and thirty-six of which are brick.

THE OHIO EAGLE says the Hon. Wm. Medill declines being a candidate for Governor of Ohio. Mr. Brough Auditor of State, also declines. A great portion of the Democratic papers of the State have run up the name of David Todd, and seem to be going for him with great ardor. We have no doubt the 8th of January Convention will decide the matter with unusual unanimity, from present appearances.

The St. Charles Avertiser says that an enormous skeleton, found in Boston county, Me., is about to be taken to the eastern cities. Will the editor inform us in what part of Maine this county which furnishes such enormous skeletons, is situated? Do you give it up?

That justice may be done to Mr. Boyes, we give place to the following explanation of our correspondent "Q." That Mr. Boyes was robbed of some \$50, as he stated here, we have not the slightest doubt.

### THAT ROBBERY.

MR. ADAMS: From further information on the subject of the robbery of Mr. Boyes of St. Louis county, near Major Smiley's in Lincoln county, mentioned in the Radical some three numbers back, and commented on by me in the following number, I am persuaded that I did the gentleman injustice for which I should retract.

His case must have been a different one from those pretended mishaps of the fellow calling himself a Pennsylvanian. But from the circumstance of its happening about the same time, the citizens in that vicinity supposed the latter had been to Bowling Green and detailed his silly fabrications there as he had to them.

From what is known of Mr. Boyes in Pike, his character forbids the conclusion that he would fabricate such a statement.

It is also thought to be not an improbable conjecture that the villains who robbed him were some of the 17 convicts who recently escaped from the penitentiary at Jefferson City.

Q.

Nov. 14th, 1843.

EXCITING TRIAL.—The trial of the Rev. George Marshall for incendiarism and bawdry, is now going on in Pittsburgh. The complainant is one Miss Elenor Jane McFaddin, a member of his church, and for about two years a resident under his roof. The min's testimony is reported at length in two of the Pittsburgh papers, thus spreading before the public the story of her shame, and the minister's guilt in their most minute and disgusting particulars. This trial creates quite a sensation in the Iron City, and the guilty's testimony is to be believed, the seeming hypocrisy of the Rev. gentleman is seldom excelled. On the other hand should it prove false, what injury may be the portion of the perjured girl. Both parties bore good characters before this transaction was brought to light.

MEXICAN COUNTERFEIT COIN.—The Mexican papers notice the emission of counterfeit dollars, and state that the Government is instituting a rigid inquiry into the matter. In the spurious coin, the word Republic is badly executed, the space between the two first syllables being very great, and the leaves of nopal, which appear to spring from the earth on the reverse of the coin, are larger in the counterfeit than in the genuine specimens.

THE ERA OF LAST EVENING, referring to the surveys recently made of the Cho and Mississippi rivers by Capt. Caton, Lieut. Reynolds and Maj. Long, says the examination of the latter show that the Missouri river has worn away at its mouth, during the last year, about two hundred yards of the bank of the Mississippi on the Illinois side. There are remaining only about 1,000 yards, between the shore and the low land, ravines, &c., connected with Long Lake in Illinois. When the river is high, water now finds its way from the Mississippi into the Lake, and unless something is done to protect this bank, the American Bottom will be inundated and immense injury done both to the citizens of Illinois and Missouri. The observations of Maj. Long should be told before Congress at an early day, and measures for the protection of the American Bottom be promptly urged by the Congressional Delegation of both States. This is a more important matter for the consideration of our members of Congress than President making, and should receive their earliest and unremitted attention. The immense amount of property at stake, and the health of the people residing on a large tract of country in both States, require of the General Government immediate action on this subject.—Reporter.

ENGLISH IN THE PACIFIC.—The London Standard publishes the following article. It would seem that England is about to monopolize the whale fisheries in the Pacific—not by fair competition, but by seizing on the islands and harbors, and excluding our whale ships from them:

WE HAVE FREQUENTLY CALLED ATTENTION to the surprising circumstance of this great trade being almost monopolized by the ship-owners of the United States, and it cannot be repeated too often that they employ 650 ships (193,000 tons,) and 16,000 men. Nor is it merely confined to this. The shallows which surround our newly-adopted settlements of New Zealand are the breeding-grounds of the fish; which should be preserved with as much care and jealousy as the best game-preserve in Great Britain. No fisherman of one nation should be allowed to kill a whale there; but this is the favorite

resort of vessels from America, Bremen, Hamburg, and Havre. It is impossible too strongly to impress upon the board of trade, upon the Lords of the Admiralty, the importance of protecting it. The system pursued is to kill the young whale, called the calf; the affection of the mother or cow-whale is so great, that she never leaves the spot—killing her calf is the certain capture of the mother. The males, or bull-whales, never enter these breeding-grounds.—The practice of all the inshore parties in New Zealand is the system of cutting up the goose for the golden eggs. It is obvious that Cook's Straits must, in a short time, become the great depot of an English marine population. The sending vessels out from Europe or the United States in ballast, to kill the whale of the Pacific, is a perfect waste. It is at Cook's Straits that whale-ships should be established, if not built. They should go away from the coasts to find their game, and return to Wellington or Nelson to ship their oil and bone. Common sense points this out; and at that spot there is full employment for 20,000 British seamen preserving the female whale and its young on their breeding-grounds."

COTTON FEVERY.—We learned yesterday that the Stone House situated on Chestnut street, between Main and Water streets, had been purchased, and is to be immediately converted into a cotton factory. The spindles and machinery will be at once put up, and the whole soon be under way. Thus another step made towards our actual, positive, independence of other cities and states, and the introduction of an imperial branch of manufactures secured. Others will follow of course, and it will require several to supply the demand in this market for Yarns alone. Success to this undertaking—and there is no reason why success should not follow it—will keep at home several hundred thousand dollars now annually sent to the towns on the Ohio and even to New England, for Cotton Yarns—while we have the raw material at our very doors, and they transport it many hundred miles. It will give employment to large numbers of persons who will be brought hither, and in every way our city is to be benefited.—[New Era.]

BUSINESS IN OREGON.—Mr. Wm. T. Perry, under date March 30, 1843, Oregon City, to his friends in Bremen, Iowa, says:

"This place, (Oregon City) is situated at the head of navigation, and at the foot of Willamette Falls, one of the greatest water powers in the world. It contains twelve dwelling houses, three stores, one blacksmith's shop, one cooper's shop; two saw mills and one grist mill are in operation, and another of three run of stones is to be erected this summer. Two churches and a number of dwellings are to be put up this summer. I get \$3 a day for my work, and tools furnished." Common labor is worth \$1.75 per day without board. No ardent spirits in the country.

NOW TO THE COUNTRY, which is not as I expected to find it. It is rough and broken, and generally heavy timbered, principally with fir, yellow pine, cedar, hemlock, spruce, oak, ash and maple. It is well watered, and about one tenth prairie, of excellent quality. The timbered land is also excellent for farming. In the streams is an excellent abundance of fish, among which are the finest salmon in the world.

There is enough to live on in this country. The inhabitants are generally good farmers, raise large quantities of grain, and have from 40 to 100 head of cattle, 20 to 60 head of hogs, and horses without number.—Clothing is cheaper here than in Iowa. There is nothing to be found in your stores, but what we have an abundance of, and at a cheaper rate, as they are brought here free of duty. Nothing will bear exportation from Iowa except good riles. They are worth about \$50 in this country. Good cows will sell at from \$30 to \$50 per head."

POLAND AGAIN STRUGGLING FOR FREEDOM.—Poland may one day be free again. At least her people still hope. A London letter writer remarks, that the state of Poland, however apparently helpless and hopeless, has of late called forth an additional feeling of sympathy. Her nationality appears to slumber only; for a well organised conspiracy has been discovered at Warsaw, consisting of 4,000 persons, whose object was to effect a revolution. About 300 have been arrested. May God preserve them.

IT WILL NEVER DO TO GIVE IT UP SO.—A western contemporary, speaking, of the theory of Dr. Lindner and other astronomers, that our planet will be destroyed by coming in contact with the sun, asks: "How do they know but the sun may be destroyed by the earth? Who is going to give up before the fight? Let us have fair play, and old Sol may wish he hadn't enlisted after all. Adam's farm is not to be crowded out of sight so easily as some suppose." That's the talk.

From the Baltimore American.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—Organization of the House.—Some difficulty is apprehended in the organization of the next House of Representatives at Washington by reason of the illegal manner in which several States have elected their delegates. The law on the subject of elections to the House declares that each representative shall be elected from a single district; yet, in the face of this enactment the States of New Hampshire, Missouri, Georgia and Mississippi, have each elected their several delegations by general ticket.

There can be no question as to the true view of this case. The elected delegations from New Hampshire, Missouri, Georgia and Mississippi have no more right to seats in the next Congress than the same number of respectable gentlemen taken from any county in Maryland would have.

Congress neither dictates, commands nor compels. It merely says that

representatives shall be chosen in a particular way, and until that act of

authority is proved to be unconstitutional, there is no room for a single word of gainsaying.

If Mr. Tyler, in a strange forgetfulness of his official duty, and in utter disregard of all propriety, while he signed the bill, accompanied his signature with his record of objections, and denials as to the constitutionality of the measure. Almost unheard of proceeding—an act of weakness sufficient to stampimmediately upon any responsible official. By this conduct on the part of the highest officer of the Government, certain States have been encouraged to treat the authority of Mr. Tyler, in a strange forgetfulness of his official duty, and in utter disregard of all propriety, while he signed the bill, accompanied his signature with his record of objections, and denials as to the constitutionality of the measure. Almost unheard of proceeding—an act of weakness sufficient to stampimmediately upon any responsible official. By this conduct

of Congress, it is well remembered that they have to do is to elect them according to the mode and manner prescribed. If they have hitherto prescribed the mode and manner themselves it has been by suffrage merely. Of themselves and in themselves, apart from the Constitution, they have no right to do so—no more than they have to prescribe how delegates to the Provincial Assembly of Canada shall be chosen.

It remains to be seen how the House will act when the claimants under the General Ticket system of election shall ask to be admitted as members. There ought to be no doubt whatever on the subject. Even if the single district clause should be repealed, such repeal could not affect elections held while the law was in force; it could not give validity to elections held contrary to the law.—The political party which will have a majority in the House may wish to recognize the illegal claims of applicants of their own political faith—but we hope that the authority of the law, the dignity of the House, self-respect and consistency will prevent considerations too potent to be overborne by any thoughts of temporary pecuniary advantage.

One of the topics which will certainly engage the attention of Congress will be the question of qualification. A certain number of the elections have been conducted on the General Ticket system, in violation of the act of Congress providing for elections on the District scheme. The House must be the judge of the competency of the members elected on the general ticket plan. This will open extended debates. They may reach to nearly the middle of the session. It is a subject that will produce its full share of political acridity. The lines of party division will be drawn strongly on it, and unless in relation to some mode of reconciling conflicting opinions can be devised, it will not only distract the legislative councils at Washington, but result in a conflict between the States, wedded to one or the other mode of election, of the worst consequences, in all probability, to the harmony of the Union.—Charleston Patriot.

EDWIN FORREST, the tragedian, was in his early career, a great pet of the Bowery boys in New York, and from them and of them are the now celebrated "Subterraneans" of that city. It appears from late demonstrations of Mike Walsh, through his paper, that Forrest has fallen into disrepute with them, since he has become rich. An effort was made, by publication in the "Subterraneans," to get up an excitement against Forrest at his late engagement at the Park. The article referred to set forth that he (Forrest) had refused assistance lately to Mrs. Leggett, the widow of the editor of the "Plumbeater," whose husband had formerly contributed much to his popularity. Mrs. L. promptly denied the statement in a letter to Forrest, which he read from the stage on the night he commenced his engagement. The New York Post says that Forrest remarked that his professional reputation was dear to him, but that he would not sacrifice his character as a man and a citizen for all the professional celebrity that had been acquired from the time of Rossiter down to the present day. These remarks were received with a tremendous explosion of cheers. Long after Mr. Forrest had retired the applause was continued, and when he appeared in his part on the stage, they were reiterated. Throughout the whole performance, too, his efforts were greeted with marks of warm and enthusiastic approbation.—[Republican.]

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AMERICAN MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.—The schooner "Ariel," &c.—We are now favored with the following extract from a letter, dated Macao, June 3d, 1843:

There is now hardly a resident family that was here when I came. Many have moved to Hongkong, which now draws almost all new comers.—Mrs. Parker is the only resident in Canton. Dr. Bridgman is well, and in all respects seems to have changed but little; he is much respected here by all. Mr. Shuek has a chapel at Hongkong, and is getting along pretty well. Mr. Abel is at Amoy, busily engaged, and very happy too, in speaking of the things of the kingdom to come to those who have heretofore known nothing of it. He is a pleasant man, loved by all who knew him. The ports up the coast are not yet open for the residence of foreigners, and none of our number have yet settled there, except Mr. Milne, who has been living at Ningpo for several months.

The treatment of foreigners by the people here, is in the highest degree respectful and kind, a great contrast to the funkis of Canton. Here, however, the people are more irritated than ever. One of our number, Rev. Mr. MacBryde, goes home in the Morrison, the health of him and his wife having failed together. She is now so ill that she can hardly walk, but I hope will gain strength at sea.

Commodore Kearney has been taking away the flag of the "Ariel" an American schooner on the coast, which has caused no small trouble among the foreigners. As is usually the case, those who are interested there in the opium trade think the commodore is wrong; those who have nothing up the coast hope that it will ensure in driving away the American flag from the opium trade there. There are several vessels carrying the U. S. flag owned by the leading English houses, trading on the coast, and the number is likely to increase unless this proceeding stops it.—[Phil. Gazette.]

DR. BROOKS.—Col. Brooks the Tyler Collector of this port, and the main pillar of the Tyler party in Michigan, is in the habit of addressing letters to the Postmaster throughout the State, commanding them to subscribe for John B. Jones' "Madisonian," under the pains and penalties of a dismissal, and the loss of pay. Captain Tyler and John B. Jones, however, are recently sent a copy of the "Madisonian" to a Postmaster in the interior, containing a slip with the following note:

DR. BROOKS.—Are you a subscriber to the "Madisonian"? If not, you must be. Your friend, R. BROOKS.

The Postmaster wrote the following answer on the back of the Col. Brooks' note, and returned it to him:

DR. BROOKS.—I am not a subscriber to the "Madisonian," and never shall be. Your friend, E. P. C.

The document has doubtless reached Washington. The result will soon be known.—[Detroit Daily Adv.]

FASSET.—On the examination of Fasset before Mr. Justice Bennett (New Haven), it appears from the testimony offered, that Fasset was entirely ignorant of the person he struck. He was seized and held fast by some one, and in order to liberate himself, he struck him with a knife he had in his hand. The physician who examined the wounds of Tutor Dwight, testified that the fever of which he died was the typhoid, and not of the ordinary diseases resulting from a wound. All the wounds were partially healed when he died. Fasset is said to be not more than seventeen years of age. His father and two brothers sat by his side in the court room, and the anxious parent watched with the deepest solicitude, the testimony as it was elicited from the witnesses.

STATE TOBACCO WAREHOUSE.—Corner of Sixth st. & Washington Avenue.

TO PLANTERS.—It is deemed a matter of the first importance to planters who may wish or intend to send tobacco to the St. Louis market, the ensuing year, to know that the law requires that no load shall exceed four and a half feet in length of stave, or three feet four inches across the head, and shall contain at least six hoops within the crew, making reasonable allowance for pressing, not exceeding two inches above the gauge in the pressing head; and that the inspectors are positively prohibited by law from receiving or passing any hogshead of greater dimensions.

For further particulars you are referred to a law passed by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, for the erection of a public warehouse in the city of St. Louis, for the storage and inspection of tobacco; approved Feb. 27, 1843.

EDITORS throughout the State who will insert the above will be conferring a particular favor on the tobacco growing community.

REA & SLACK.—Inspire of Tobacco at the State Warehouse.